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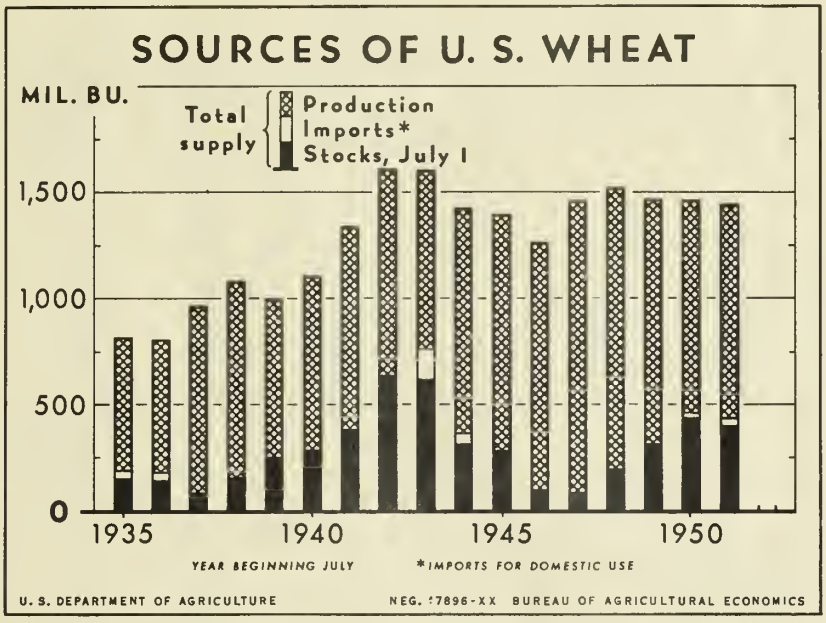
THE Wheat SITUATION

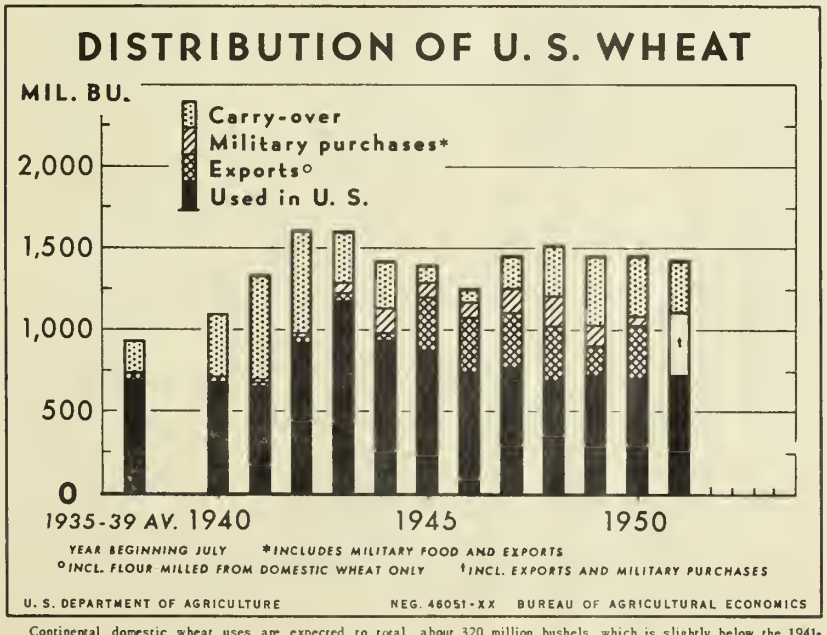
1952 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE SEPT. 7, P. M.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

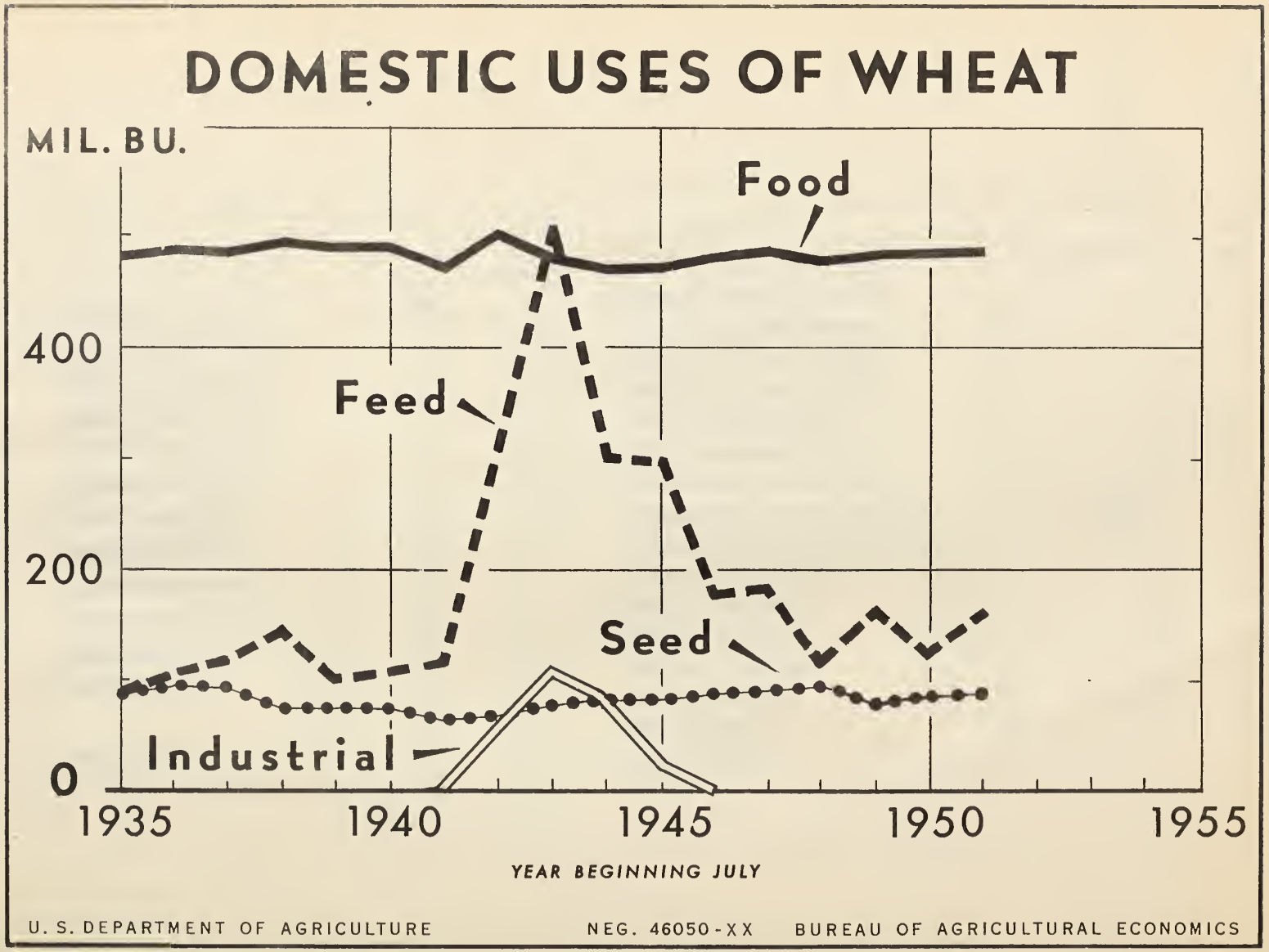
WS-124 BAE AUG.-SEPT. 1951



Wheat supplies in 1951-52 are estimated at 1,433 million bushels, the seventh largest of record. Stocks on July 1, 1951 were 395 million bushels and the crop was estimated as of August 1 at 998 million. It is also estimated that about 40 million bushels of feeding-quality wheat may be imported.



Continental domestic wheat uses are expected to total about 735 million bushels in 1951-52. If exports (including shipments to Territories) and military purchases total about 380 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1952 would be about 320 million bushels, which is slightly below the 1941-50 average of 334 million and about 75 million below the 395 million on July 1, 1951.



Domestic use of wheat in 1951-52 is expected to be above a year earlier by about 40 million bushels, the quantity of frosted 1950-crop wheat which is estimated may be imported from Canada for livestock and poultry feeding. Continental civilian food and seed use are expected to be slightly higher. Only insignificant quantities will be used industrially.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
- Including Rye -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 30, 1951

SUMMARY

With prices to be supported at a minimum of $2.17 per bushel, farmers are likely to produce enough wheat in 1952 to meet domestic and export requirements in 1952-53 and provide for an increase in the carry-over at the end of the marketing year. This assumes, of course, average growing conditions.

In the current 1951-52 marketing year, less wheat is being produced than is likely to be used in this country and exported. Consequently, the carry-over on July 1, 1952 probably will be about 75 million bushels below the mid-1951 figure of 395 million.

Prices for the 1951-52 crop are expected to average a little above the effective loan level--the support price of $2.18 per bushel minus a storage deduction. Currently, cash wheat prices are slightly below the effective support. Considerable downward pressure on prices is to be expected as movement of the large spring wheat crop develops, although this may be largely offset by the crop loss in the hard winter wheat area, an expected increase in quantities purchased for export, and a substantial movement into storage where wheat would be eligible for price support.

If yields for next year's wheat crop are average, the 78.9 million goal acreage would result in a crop of 1,165 million bushels, 167 million above this year's estimated production. However, it is likely that the goal acreage will be exceeded. Recent reports from local P.M.A. committees indicate about 80 million acres will be planted, about 1-½ percent more than the goal. Production on such an acreage would exceed the goal by 15 or 20 million bushels.

A crop of about 1,165 million bushels and a carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1952 estimated at 320 million bushels, would provide 1,485 million bushels of domestic wheat for 1952-53. Use of wheat in the United States in 1952-53 is forecast at about 745 million bushels. Assuming exports at 325 million--moderately less than expected for 1951-52--the carry-over on July 1, 1953 would be about 415 million bushels. This would be about 100 million bushels more than is expected to be carried over next July 1.

The minimum support price of $2.17 for the 1952 crop announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 29 is 90 percent of the mid-July parity price. If 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year is higher, the support will be raised to that level.

The International Wheat Agreement ends with the 1952-53 year and the question of extension will be considered in coming months. During the first 2 years of the Agreement, exports of wheat and flour have been maintained at a higher level than would have been possible in the absence of the Agreement or a similar export program.

World trade in breadgrains in 1951-52 is expected to be little different from the 923 million bushels in the past year. Exports from the United States, are expected to be about the same, and those from Australia and Argentina somewhat less. Exports from Canada are expected to be somewhat larger, though transportation difficulties will be a limiting factor. A Transport Controller was recently named to coordinate the movement of grain and other bulk commodities. Wheat stocks in the 4 principal wheat exporting countries on July 1, 1951 totaled 800 million bushels, less than 2 percent above a year earlier.

Prospects indicate slightly larger world breadgrain production (excluding the Soviet Union and China) in 1951-52 than the high output in 1950. A net increase is forecast for Europe, largely because the crop in prospect in eastern Europe, traditionally a surplus area, is larger than the poor 1950 outturn. Prospects for normally deficit western Europe are for some reduction from 1950. Little change is expected in Africa. Some increase is expected in wheat production in Asia. Prospects in Turkey are especially good. No significant change is reported for India.

In the Soviet Union some increase in the wheat crop and a possible reduction in rye seems in prospect. General information points to larger crops in China and Manchuria.

The wheat harvest in Canada is officially forecast at a record level of 582 million bushels, 25 percent above last year's large outturn. The acreage in Argentina is reported below that of the last crop and growing conditions have not been favorable because of continued drought. Reduced seedings in Australia are expected to result in a smaller crop than last year.

The announced rye acreage goal for 1952 is the same as the acreage harvested in 1950 and 1951. The goal was not increased because of the relatively low yields of rye and the need for raising more productive crops. Also, the goal production is about equal to domestic requirements, which would permit stocks to be maintained at about current levels.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE 1952 WHEAT CROP

BACKGROUND.- Seeded acreage for the 1951 crop was 78.5 million acres, 7 percent below the high of 1949. A national acreage allotment of 72.8 million acres was announced before seeding of the winter crop for harvest in 1951. However, on January 5, allotments were terminated because of the national emergency. This afforded producers an opportunity to increase their acreage of spring wheat and relieved all producers from compliance with allotments as a condition for price support. On February 2, a spring wheat acreage of 21.4 million acres was announced as a guide for spring seedings. Actual seedings totaled 22.3 million acres. Tables 8 and 9 show acreage and production by types of wheat and regions for 1951 with comparisons.

Unusually large exports of bread grains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large U. S. exports also have held down the increase in the size of the carry-over since then. Exports of wheat during the marketing years 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50. Largely as a result of the war in Korea and reduced exports of milling quality wheat from Canada, exports from the United States in 1950-51 increased to 366 million bushels.

Slightly Larger Acreage in Prospect;
Supplies Expected To Be Fully Adequate

A national wheat goal for 1952 of 78,850,000 acres was announced on July 13. This is slightly above the big acreage of 78,507,000 acres seeded for the 1951 crop. Seedings averaged 69.2 million acres in 1941-50, and exceeded the announced goals in only four years in our history: in 1937 with 80.8 million acres, in 1938 with 79.0 million, in 1948 with 78.9 million and 1949 with 84.7 million acres. With average yields (14.8), the 1952 goal acreage would result in a crop of about 1,165 million bushels, 167 million above this year's estimatated production. With a carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1952 estimated at about 320 million bushels, the total supply of domestic wheat for 1952-53 would be about 1,485 million bushels. Imports are expected to be small. Imports of milling quality wheat are limited by quota, and we do not normally import much feed wheat.

Domestic disappearance in 1952-53 is forecast at about 745 million bushels, consisting of 505 million for civilian (continental and territorial) and military food, 88 million for seed, and 150 for feed. Wheat use for alcohol and spirits is again expected to be relatively insignificant. Domestic disappearance of this size would leave about 740 million for exports and carry-over. Assuming exports at 325 million, compared with 366 million in 1950-51, the carry-over July 1, 1953 would be about 415 million bushels, an increase of about 100 million bushels over the carry-over estimated for the beginning of 1952-53. This compares with the 1941-50 average of 334 million bushels and the record of 631 million in 1942.

Yields per acre were high in the 8 years ending with 1948 (table 8). During the past 3 years, however, they have been below the assumed 14.8 bushels. If yields were as low as the 12.7 bushels estimated for 1951, the goals acreage would produce only a billion bushel crop, as in 1951. Assuming that domestic use would still be about 745 million bushels and exports 325 million, the carry-over would be 250 million bushels. However, with a shorter crop, prices would be higher and feeding would probably be reduced and exports might be somewhat less.

The above projections do not assume plantings in excess of suggested goals. If 80 million acres were seeded - - an increase of 1-½ percent above the goal-- an extra 15 or 20 million bushels would be produced, depending upon which yield was assumed. According to reports received at this time from local P.M.A. committees about 80 million bushels may be seeded.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on June 29 that there will be no acreage allotments and no marketing quotas on 1952-crop wheat. Department officials stated that "the supply of wheat during the 1952-53 marketing year is expected to be below the quantity specified for marketing quotas in existing legislation, and that the continuing need for food in the uncertain world situation makes it advisable not to establish acreage allotments for the 1952 crop."

Exports in 1952-53 Expected to Be Reduced

Exports in 1952-53 are expected to be less than the 366 million bushels in 1950-51, as assumed in the above analysis. The United States export quota under the International Wheat Agreement, which ends with the 1952-53 year, is about 250 million bushels per year. In addition the United States has been exporting wheat outside the Agreement--in 1950-51 about 115 million bushels. Exports of non-agreement wheat in 1952-53 may not be as large as in 1950-51, if the 1951 Canadian wheat crop reaches the all-time record forecast in mid-August. In 1950-51 the quantity of contract-grade export wheat in Canada was limited as a result of frost damage. In addition transportation difficulties interfered with the export movement. Exports of United States wheat in 1950-51, especially during the last half of the year also were stimulated by the desire of importing countries to increase their reserves because of the international situation and inflation. Furthermore, extraordinary demands, such as those from Yugoslavia and India, which resulted from unfavorable growing conditions in 1950 also added to the relatively high level of U. S. wheat exports in 1950-51. The impact of this demand is being carried over into the 1951-52 season in the case of India.

Demand for U. S. wheat from the important deficit areas of the Far East will depend considerably upon the extent to which rice continues to be available.

1952-53 Last Year of Present International Wheat Agreement; Question of Extension To Be Considered

The present International Wheat Agreement ends with the 1952-53 year, and the question of U. S. policy with respect to extension of that agreement will be up for consideration during 1951-52. Quantities of wheat and flour now moving under IWA constitute the major share of current world trade in wheat and flour. Current membership covers 42 importing countries and their territories and 4 exporting countries. 1/

Within the Agreement, the United States is able to compete with other IWA exporting countries through the means of subsidy payments. These payments result from the fact that our domestic price level (in a large measure the result of our price support program for wheat) is not only above the IWA price but also above the price outside the Agreement in other exporting

1/ Preliminary agreement sales by exporting countries and countries of destination for 1950-51 were shown in The Wheat Situation, March-April 1951, page 18. Totals have subsequently been revised as follows: United States, 249,055,000 bushels; Australia, 87,305,000 bushels; Canada, 190,663,000 bushels; France, 3,885,000 bushels, grand total, 530,908,000 bushels. "The first year of operation of the IWA of 1949" was included in The Wheat Situation Nov.-Dec. 1950, pages 11-13.

countries. The average subsidy payment on U. S. exports of wheat and wheat flour, in grain equivalent, under the Agreement was approximately 55 cents per bushel on sales during the 1949-50 year, and about 68 cents per bushel during 1950-51. Total subsidy payments on Agreement purchases made in the United States during the two-year period amount to about 258 million dollars. A substantial part of this cost is in the nature of a "bookkeeping transaction," since it is offset by a corresponding saving in the foreign aid programs which financed more than one-half of the purchases.

By making United States wheat competitive with that from other IWA exporting countries in the world market, the Agreement is a means of supporting our domestic program for wheat.

National Average Price Support for 1952 Crop To Be Not less Than $2.17 per Bushel

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on August 29 that the price of wheat produced in 1952 will be supported at a national average of not less than $2.17 per bushel. This is 90 percent of the current (July 15, 1951) wheat parity price of $2.41.

A minimum support price is announced before seeding time in accordance with the "forward pricing" provision of the Agricultural Act of 1949. If the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1952 (the beginning of the marketing year for the 1952 crop) is higher, the support level will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the wheat parity at that time. In no event will the support be lower than the $2.17 national average.

The 1952-crop wheat will be supported again through farm-storage and warehouse storage loans and by the offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. The loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier, on demand. Producers who elect to deliver wheat under purchase agreements must notify their county PMA Committees within a 30-day period ending April 30, 1953.

As in the 1951-52 marketing year, no farm-storage payments will be made to the producer. Also CCC will not assume any warehouse charges, except the receiving charges (as set forth in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement), occuring prior to May 1, 1953.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In 1932-41, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 982 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of old wheat, 235; production, 738, and imports for domestic use, 9. Total disappearance averaged 721 million bushels consisting of food, 486; feed 111; seed, 81; and exports to foreign countries and shipments to U. S. Territories, 43. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning, reflecting the large 1941 crop.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest monthly price was $2.81 in mid-January 1948. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay was the most important factor in domestic wheat price. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were used for industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, influenced by the various foreign aid programs, became a very important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices reflected strong world import demand resulting from short crops in many importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries the loan program again became an important price factor along with large export demand. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the $2.00 loan level, in 1949-50 about 7 cents under the $1.95 loan, and in 1950-51 about 1 cent above the $1.99 loan.

Prospective Supplies Seventh Largest

Total U. S. wheat supplies for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1951 are now estimated at 1,433 million bushels, consisting of a crop of 998 million bushels (indicated on August 1), and probable imports of feeding-quality wheat of about 40 million bushels in addition to the carryover of 395 million bushels. Supply prospects are 72 million bushels less than indicated a month ago as a result of a reduction in crops. Supplies of the size now indicated, however, have been exceeded in only six years.

Domestic disappearance in 1951-52 may total about 748 million bushels, consisting of about 500 million for civilian (continental and territorial) and military food, 88 million for seed, and 160 million for feed, of which 40 million is expected to be frost-damaged wheat from Canada. Imports of wheat for human consumption are limited by quota to 800,000 bushels. Food used is expected to remain at about 3.2 bushels per person (table 10). With imports, feed use is expected to be larger than the 127 2/ million estimated for 1950-51. The quantity for seed requirements compares with 86 million bushels for the 1951 crop. The use for distilled spirits, alcohol and malt beverages will again be relatively insignificant.

The size of exports cannot be forecast very closely this early in the marketing year. It now appears that exports in July-December will total more than twice as much as the 113 million bushels for the same period a year earlier, whereas exports in January-June will be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

2/ Feed at 127 million bushels is a rounded figure and is on the basis of using deliveries for export. When military procurement is used instead of military deliveries for export, feed as the residual item balances out at 124 million bushels (table 5).

If exports for the July-June year total about the same as the 366 million bushels in 1950-51 about 320 million would remain for carry-over July 1, 1952. This is 75 million bushels below the carry-over July 1, 1951, but almost equal to the 334 million-bushel 1941-50 average.

1951 Wheat Crop Large But Sharply Below July Estimate

Production of all wheat, estimated as of August 1 at 998 million bushels, is the smallest crop since 1943. However, in only one year prior to 1944 was the crop larger than the current estimate. The current estimate is 72 million bushels below the July 1 prospect. The decrease in production of winter wheat from a year ago, amounting to 100 million bushels, is partly offset by an increase of 71 million in all spring wheat (table 8).

During July heavy rains and floods coupled with loss in yield due to continued wet weather and delayed harvest reduced the crop outturns, in Kansas and Missouri by 23 million bushels. Loss in production at harvest time from continuous heavy rains also occurred in much of the rest of winter wheat area from Colorado and Montana eastward through Ohio. Unfavorable weather in the extreme northern part of the spring wheat area reduced prospects for spring wheat. Harvest results were in line with the favorable early outlook in eastern States. Prospects in the late northern States of Montana and Washington continued good, even though slightly lower than on July 1. Acreage, yield and production of all wheat and of winter wheat, 1919-51 is shown in table 8.

Early harvest returns have not measured up to earlier expectations in a number of the important wheat States. Test weights and protein content are averaging lower than a year ago while moisture content at harvest time has been higher than last year.

The prospective total 1951 wheat crop consists of the following, in million bushels (1950 in parenthesis): Hard red winter 382 (471), soft red winter 157 (166), hard red spring 267 (207), durum 38 (37), and white 154 (146).

With supplies of hard red winter substantially below that of recent years, proportionately larger quantities of hard spring wheat will be exported and probably used domestically. Durum production is above a year ago. So is white wheat, the export type in the Pacific Northwest.

While supplies of soft red winter wheat are below recent years, they are sufficient to take care of domestic requirements. With the July 1 carryover estimated at 24 million bushels (table 12), and a crop estimated at 157 million supplies total 181 million. This is about equal to the 1939-48 average domestic disappearance of 180 million bushels.

Wheat Prices Slightly Below Effective Price Support

Current cash wheat prices are slightly below the effective price support levels. On August 29 the price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 3/ was $2.31--about 2 cents below the effective loan level ($2.44 less a storage deduction of 11 cents 4/). The low of the season to date, reached on July 16, was $2.27. The firmness of prices, is due to a reduction in the estimate of the crop and the reduced market movement of winter wheat which more than offset the influence of delayed export buying and prospects of a big crop in Canada. In 1950, the low of $2.09 for No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City was reached on June 24. This was 16 cents under the $2.25 loan level. (Last year there was no deduction for storage). While the price of milling-grade winter wheat has been relatively steady, there is more than the usual amount of damaged grain, which is being sold at a substantial discount.

The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat at Minneapolis on August 29 was $2.30, which is 6 cents below the effective loan ($2.46 less 10 cents for storage). The movement of winter wheat was delayed almost a month extending the movement to compete with spring wheat, the first car of which reached Minneapolis on August 7. Considerable downward pressure on prices is to be expected as the movement of the large spring wheat crop develops. This pressure may be largely offset, however, by the crop loss in the hard winter wheat area, an expected increase in quantities purchased for export, and a substantial movement into storage, where the wheat would be eligible for price support.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 943, stocks of wheat in the 4 principal exporting countries, United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, were a record of 1,737 million bushels, almost 4 times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they had been further reduced to 387 million. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in the 4 countries on July 1, 1946 were the smallest since 1938 and about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. By July 1950 these stocks had increased to 787 million bushels, and on July 1, 1951 they were 800 million.

3/ Kansas City is the most important hard winter wheat market. This class of wheat represents 40 percent of total U. S. production.

4/ Storage charges deductable on wheat placed under loan prior to September 3, 1951 are 10 cents per bushel for Area I, which includes the spring wheat States and the Pacific Northwest; 10 1/2 cents for Area II, which includes Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; 11 cents for Area III, which includes Indiana, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; and 11 1/2 cents for Area IV, which includes Oklahoma and Texas

Only Limited Change Expected in Breadgrain Trade in 1951-52

World trade (exports in breadgrains 5/ is estimated at 925 million bushels for 1950-51. While this is about the same as the 928 million bushels in 1949-50, it is 9 percent below the 1,020 million-bushel peak reached in 1948-49. This points up the fact that the major postwar adjustment in world trade in breadgrains was made in the 1949-50 marketing year.

In 1951-52 exportable supplies from U. S. and Canada, the two principal exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere, are expected to be slightly larger than in 1950-51. Exports in 1951-52 from the United States may total about the same as last year, when 366 million bushels of wheat and 6 million bushels of rye were exported. Despite the record crop in prospect in Canada, transportation difficulties and the relatively low level of stocks in forward positions at the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year may limit the total exports to about 300 million bushels this year, compared with 1950-51 exports of 224 million bushels (excluding exports of feeding-grade wheat to the United States). A Transport Controller was recently named to coordinate the movement of grain and other bulk commodities.

On the basis of early appraisals of crops in Australia and Argentina, these two countries may have about 200 million bushels for export compared with 241 million in 1950-51. Countries other than the 4 mentioned, including the Soviet Union and Balkan Countries, are expected to have available for export somewhat more than the 85 million bushels exported in 1950-51. The extent to which availabilities will be translated to actual exports during the year, however, is uncertain.

July 1 Wheat Stocks in 4 Exporting Countries Up Slightly

Wheat stocks in the 4 principal wheat exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--on July 1, 1951 totaled 800 million bushels, 13 million bushels or less than 2 percent above the 787 million a year earlier (table 11). Stocks this year are 75 percent above the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels, but somewhat less than half as large as at the peak on July 1, 1943.

Canada was the only country of the four which showed an increase in stocks in the past year. This was the result of limited contract-grade export wheat and transportation difficulties. The increase of 85 million bushels for Canada was largely offset by a 32 million-bushel decrease for the United States and decreases of 25 million and 15 million for Australia and Argentina respectively. 6/

5/ In 60-pound bushels. Rye exports are small and relatively unimportant.
6/ Stocks in the Southern Hemisphere countries are mid-season supplies and thus include grain for domestic use and for exports up to the beginning of the new marketing year on December 1. In the United States July 1 stocks represent the actual carry-over into the new marketing year. In Canada the new marketing year begins August 1.

World Breadgrain Crop Larger than in 1950 7/

The 1951-52 breadgrain crop for the world, excluding the Soviet Union and China, appears slightly larger than the 1950 figure of 148 million short tons. Though the net total may not show significant changes, some shifts in continental totals are indicated.

If the reported increases in acreage and yield in the Soviet Union materialize, the world wheat crop would be raised substantially above that of a year ago. General information indicates that wheat crops also will be larger than in 1950 in China and Manchuria.

On the basis of available information, a slight net increase is in prospect for the 4 principal exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--because of the sharp increase reported for Canada. A net increase is also forecast for Europe, largely because of prospects for better-than-1950 outturns for eastern Europe, traditionally a surplus area. The improvement is especially marked in the Balkan countries, many parts of which suffered severe drought last year.

Prospects in normally deficit western Europe are for some reduction from the 1950 harvest. The best outlook in the area is reported for Spain. Some increase is also reported for Portugal. However, the ranking producers, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom and many of the smaller producing countries report declines from the 1950 level.

The present outlook for North America is for an increase of about 5 percent over the high 1950 level. The wheat harvest in Canada will be about 580 million bushels, 25 percent above last year's large outturn, according to the preliminary estimate of The Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If present prospects are maintained, this year's crop would be the largest on record for Canada, with average yields 40 percent above the long-time average yields. The forecast increase would, of course, more than offset the reduction in the United States crop considering the area as a whole.

Prospects for quality of the Canadian crop are also better than was the case for the 1950 harvest, which included an unusually high proportion of the lower grades of wheat. Somewhat above-average yields are expected in central and northern areas of Saskatchewan, but additional moisture will be required to maintain crops in southern regions. Very heavy crop growth is reported over most of Alberta, with moisture ample to carry crops to maturity in most areas. Crops will mature over a longer period, however, with consequent danger of frost before harvest. Least favorable conditions are reported for Manitoba. Dry conditions there have been relieved by recent rains and overcast weather except in central Manitoba where crops were reported deteriorating rapidly in early August.

Conditions in Europe are somewhat variable, with indications pointing to some net reductions from last year's good outturn in western Europe, but a substantial increase in eastern Europe more than offsetting that decline. Spain is the only country of western Europe reporting a considerable increase. Reductions in France and Italy appear to more than cancel

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7/ From "World Breadgrain Prospects" in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 20, 1951, published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

that gain. A substantial reduction from the good 1950 crop is also expected in the United Kingdom, with both acreage and yields below those of a year ago.

Increases over the 1950 figures are reported for all major producers of eastern Europe, but are reported especially marked in Rumania and Yugoslavia. In addition to the good yields reported throughout the Balkans, these 2 countries seem to have increased wheat acreage somewhat. Conditions in Germany are reported generally favorable and the wheat crop is expected to be up to the high 1950 level. The outlook is reported less favorable for rye than for wheat in Germany. This is the second country of importance in Europe's rye production. Little information is available for Poland, the ranking producer. However, indications point to favorable prospects both there and in Czechoslovakia, the third rye producer of the continent.

In the Soviet Union some increase over last year's wheat crop and a possible reduction in rye seems in prospects. The extent of the changes will be uncertain, however, until the harvest is completed. Preliminary official reports show a substantial increase in the area under wheat this year. The announced increase would bring the wheat area above the prewar level, though the total crop area would just reach the estimated 1938 level.

Favorable growing conditions are reported for most wheat-producing areas. In several regions from which exports normally originate, speedy fulfilment of goals for grain deliveries to the State was reported in July. Larger collections of wheat appeared in some cases to have been made at the expense of other grains. Quick ripening of grain reported at the end of July in the important Siberian wheat-producing regions, indicating an early harvest, may also be a favorable factor as it may reduce danger of damage from frost and heavy rains.

The outlook for the important Soviet rye crop is more uncertain than that of wheat. While there is no information available on acreage, it is believed that some of the expansion in wheat acreage may have been made at the expense of rye.

Some increase is expected in wheat production in Asia. Increases are forecast for a number of countries, but the favorable outlook for the crop in Turkey is the outstanding change. Definite estimates are not available for China and Manchuria, but general information points to better than 1950 wheat crops in those countries. No significant change is reported for India. Rye is of minor importance in Asia. Turkey's production of roughly 21 million bushels last year represented more than 90 percent of the total for the continent. The current outlook is for a slightly larger crop in Turkey this season.

Little change is expected from last year's wheat outturn in Africa. Some increase in Egypt and French Morocco is offset by reductions in Tunisia and Algeria. Conditions were worst in Tunisia where drought damage reduced the harvest to about half the good crop reported for last year. These countries, together with the Union of South Africa, produce the bulk of the African total. While it is early for definite information on prospects for the crop in that Southern Hemisphere country, preliminary reports point to, favorable conditions in the Union.

No forecasts are available for countries of South America this early in the season. Preliminary reports, however, place Argentine acreage at a lower figure than in 1950-51. Severe drought in northern and northwestern wheat zones prevented growers planting their full intended acreages in these important producing areas. Seeding in southern areas was not completed at latest report, but increases sufficient to offset the losses in the north were not expected. The drought was severe in Cordoba' and Santa Fe and was accompanied by abnormally high temperatures. These 2 Provinces normally produce about half the country's wheat total. Parts of Cordoba' and Santa Fe have received little rain in the past 8 months. The drought zone was gradually extending eastward into Entire Rios and southward into La Pampa and into parts of western Buenos Aires Province at latest report. Rye acreage seeded is also believed less than in 1950.

Prospects for Australia, the other important surplus wheat-producer of the Southern Hemisphere, are less favorable than at this time last year. Reductions in acreage seeded are reported for 3 of the principal wheat producing States, and total acreage may be less than 11 million acres, compared with 11.9 million a year ago. Unfavorable seeding weather is given as a partial cause, but part of the reduction is attributed to a shift to sheep raising and part to shortages of labor and farm supplies.

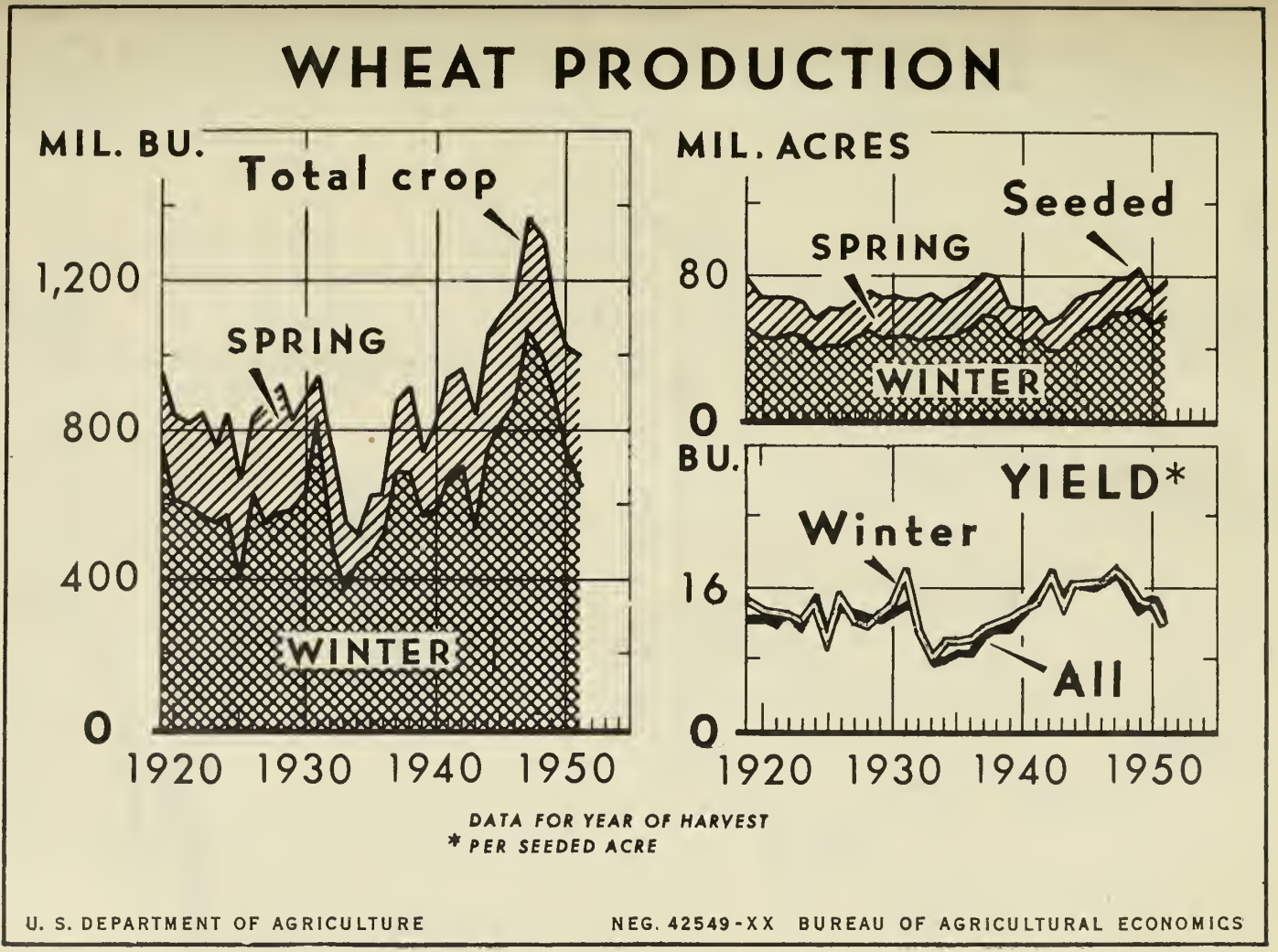
THE RYE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- In 1951 the acreage of rye harvested for grain totaled 1.8 million acres, the same as the 1946-50 average. However, it was sharply lower than the 3.7 million acres in 1938-42 and 6.0 million in 1918-22. Rye production in 1951 totaled 25.1 million bushels, compared with the past five year average of 22.6 million bushels and 46.2 million in 1938-42 (table 16).

Exports of rye averaged nearly 34 million bushels a year during the 10 years ending with 1927-28. Exports have dropped sharply since then and from 1930-31 to 1943-44 they amounted to more than 1 million bushels in only one year. In 1944-45 to 1950-51 exports averaged 4 million bushels. In each of the drought years of 1933 and 1934 imports totaled about 12 million bushels. Since 1934 they have been above 4 million in 5 years.

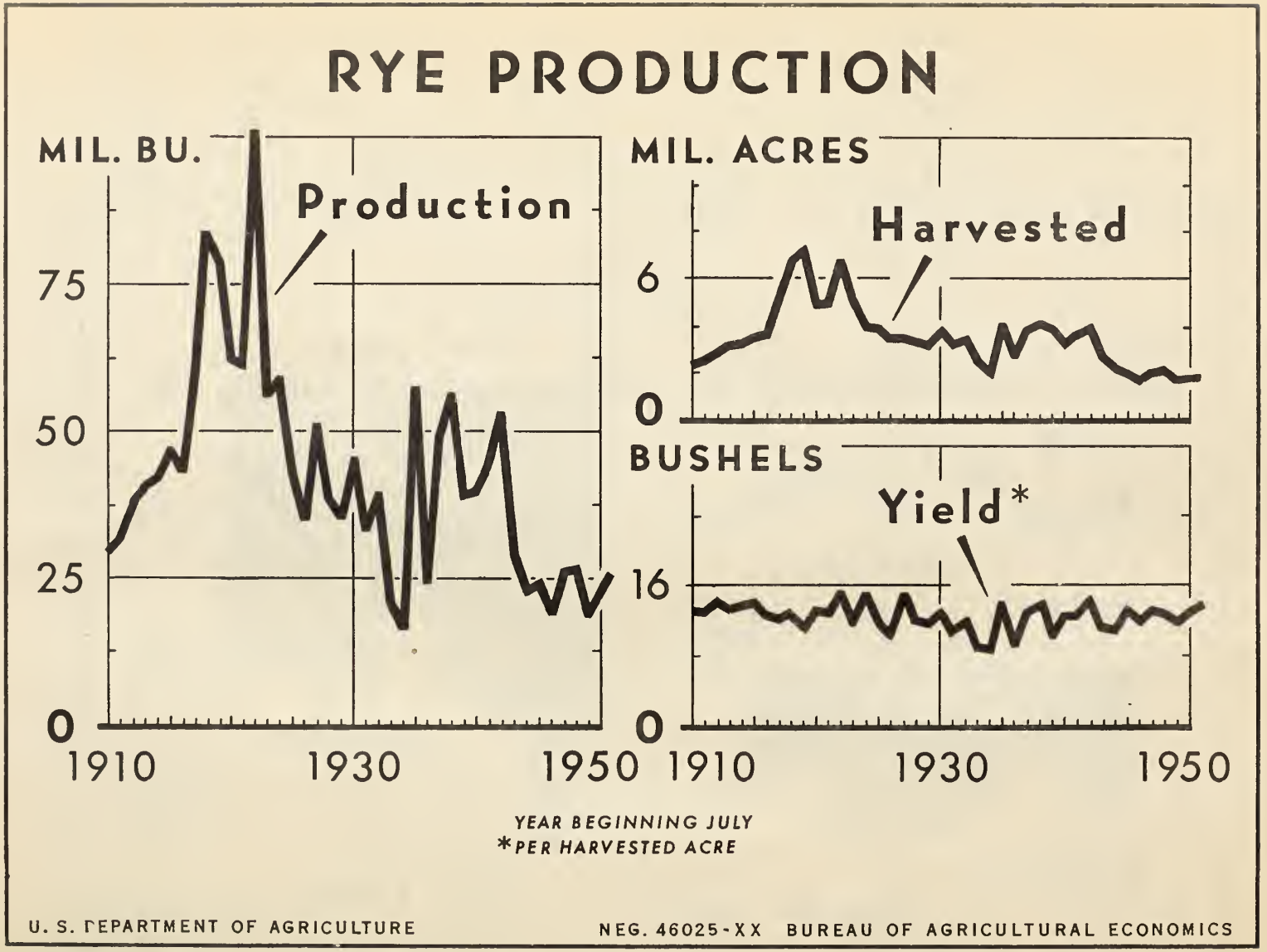
Little Change Expected in Rye Acreage for Harvest in 1952

With little change likely in the 1952 wheat acreage, it is expected that the change in rye acreage will also be small. The announced rye acreage goal for 1952 is the same as the acreage harvested in 1951. The goal was not increased because of the relatively low yields of rye and greater desirability of raising more productive crops. Also, the goal production is about equal to domestic requirements which would permit stocks to be maintained at about current levels.



Production of all wheat, estimated as of August 1 at 998 million bushels, is the smallest crop since 1943. However, in only one year (1915) prior to 1944, was the crop larger than the current estimate. Large crops in the 8 years ending with 1948 reflected good yields per acre. Poor growing conditions in 1949, 1950 and 1951 reduced yields to 13.5, 14.4 and 12.7 bushels compared with the 1940-49 average of 15.7 bushels.

Seeded acreage for the 1951 crop was 78.5 million acres, 7 percent below the high of 1949. The national acreage goal for 1952 is 78.9 million acres–slightly above the acreage seeded for the 1951 crop. Seedings have exceeded this 1952 goal acreage in only 4 years. With average yields the acreage would result in a crop of about 1,165 million bushels. This would be large enough to meet requirements, both domestic and export, and provide an increase in the carry-over.



A rye crop estimated as of August 1 at 25.1 million bushels was produced on 1.8 million acres in 1951. Both acreage and production are at comparatively low levels compared with prewar. However, acreage is up 17 percent and production up 34 percent, over 1949 when the acreage was the smallest in 75 years. Rye yields in 1951 averaged 13.8 bushels per harvested acre, 13 percent above the 1940-49 average of 12.2 bushels.

Domestic Disappearance and Exports in 1950-51 Largest Since 1945-46

Supplies of rye in 1950-51 totaled 35.6 million bushels, consisting of a July 1, 1950 carry-over of 9.5 million, production of 23.0 million, and imports of 3.1 million. Domestic disappearance--the largest since 1945-46--totaled 24.5 million bushels, consisting of 5.2 million for food, 6.5 million for feed, 5.1 million for seed, and 7.7 million for alcohol and spirits. With exports of 5.9 million bushels--also the largest since 1945-46--the carry-over on July 1, 1951 was 5.2 million bushels. Comparable figures covering supply and distribution since 1934 are shown in table 13.

Domestic Supplies of Rye in 1951-52 of 30.3 Million Below the 32.5 Million Year Ago.

Carry-over stocks of rye July 1, 1951 totaled 5.2 million bushels, 4.3 million less than a year earlier. Only in the 3 years, 1946, 1947 and 1948 were stocks smaller. Farm stocks totaled a little under 2 million bushels, about the same as last year, but less than a third of the 10-year average. Terminal stocks at 2.0 million bushels compares with 5.9 million a year ago and 3.0 million 2 years ago. Country elevator stocks of 1.3 million were 0.3 million bushels below July 1, 1950.

Production of rye in 1951 was estimated at 25.1 million as of August 1. This is 9 percent more than the 23.0 million bushels harvested in 1950 but 17 percent below the 10-year average of 30.2 million. In the important rye producing States of Nebraska and North Dakota, production is expected to be 6 and 12 percent, respectively below last year, while in South Dakota and Minnesota an increase of 52 and 38 percent, respectively, is indicated.

On the basis of the above July 1 carry-over and production, domestic supplies of rye for 1951-52 are estimated at 30.3 million bushels compared with 32.5 million for 1950-51. Domestic supplies averaged 28.5 million for the 5-years, 1945-49 and 62.4 million for the 10-years prior to 1945.

With some reduction in the use of rye for alcohol probably but with possibly a slight increase in quantities fed, domestic disappearance in 1951-52 may amount to about 24 million bushels compared with 25 million in 1950-51. Exports may be about offset by imports so that the carry-over July 1, 1952 would be about the same or slightly above the 5.2 million bushels on July 1, 1951. Imports of rye dropped sharply last season, reflecting relatively higher prices in Canada resulting from a more active European demand.

Rye Prices Have Declined Since April But Are Still Above Loan Levels

Rye prices remained low the first several months of the 1950-51 marketing year, but with a good export and domestic demand advanced sharply until April. Since that date prices have declined. At Minneapolis, No. 2 Rye averaged $1.42 per bushel July through November but then advanced and reached an average of $1.92 for April (table 15). Following this advance

the price declined to $1.79 per bushel for July, which represented the seasonal adjustment to new crop conditions. On August 29, 1951 the price was $1.59. No.3 Canadian Western Rye, basis in store at Ft. William and Port Arthur, averaged $1.35 per bushel in U. S. currency July through November 1950, and then advanced and averaged $2.12 for April. For July No. 3 Canadian Western Rye averaged $1.83 per bushel.

The 1951 domestic rye crop will be supported by loan and purchase agreements at a national average of $1.30 per bushel. The mid-month August price at $1.46 was 16 cents above the loan level.

Table 1.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid-month, January-June 1951, weekly, April-June 1951

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT	SOFT WHEAT	
	United States	Canada	United States	United States	
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 per-cent protein at Duluth 1/	No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/	No. 1 Dark Winter: Galveston 1/	No. 1 Portland 1/	Australia 1/ 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 12	2.47	1.87	2.585	2.27	---
February 16	2.58	2.01	2.725	2.38	---
March 16	2.42	2.07	2.615	2.37	---
April 13	2.47	2.12	2.655	2.33	2.13
May 18	2.43	2.14	2.55	2.275	---
June 15	2.41	2.16	2.58	2.27	---
July 13	2.41	2.21	---	2.27	---
August 17	2.39	2.22	2.56	2.27	---
Week ended -					
July 20	2.37	2.21	2.51	2.24	---
27	2.34	2.22	2.51	2.26	---
August 33	2.37	2.22	2.55	2.275	---
10	2.36	2.22	2.565	2.265	---
24	2.42	2.21	2.57	2.28	---

1/ F.o.b. spot to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store. Converted to U. S. currency.
3/ Sales to non-contract countries.

Table 2.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1950-1951

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
July	2.30	2.31	2.23	2.31	2.53	2.48	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.21	2.16	2.26
Aug.	2.28		2.21		2.44		2.43		2.16		2.13	
Week ended												
July												
21	2.34	2.35	2.27	2.31	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.37	2.21	2.22	2.17	2.25
28	2.36	2.29	2.29	2.31	2.55	2.44	2.51	2.32	2.22	2.23	2.16	2.26
Aug.												
4	2.30	2.31	2.22	2.32	2.49	2.47	2.43	2.31	2.16	2.26	2.15	2.27
11	2.28	2.32	2.21	2.32	2.47	2.49	2.41	2.32	2.14	2.28	2.14	2.27
18	2.30	2.34	2.21	2.33	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.33	2.14	2.31	2.14	2.27
25	2.27	2.36	2.19	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.42	2.34	2.19	2.33	2.11	2.28

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 3.- Wheat: Average closing prices of September wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1950-1951

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
July	2.27	2.36	2.25	2.32	2.34	2.31
Aug.	2.25		2.21		2.28	
Week ended						
July						
21	2.30	2.36	2.28	2.32	2.36	2.31
28	2.30	2.33	2.27	2.29	2.36	2.28
Aug.						
4	2.26	2.37	2.23	2.32	2.32	2.31
11	2.24	2.39	2.21	2.33	2.30	2.32
18	2.24	2.41	2.20	2.33	2.28	2.32
25	2.24	2.41	2.19	2.35	2.24	2.33

Table 4.- Exports, shipments and military procurement, by agency and product in wheat equivalents, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-51

Half years	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial Regular	Commercial In bond 2/	USDA Procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total								
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2 390	11	0	2,401	---	0	---	2,469	1,520	0	1,520	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	---	0	---	2,193	1,280	0	1,280	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	---	0	---	2,039	1,609	0	1,609	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1 733	2,717	32	0	2,749	---	0	---	4,482	1,421	0	1,421	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	---	0	---	4,857	1,575	0	1.575	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	---	0	---	42,168	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	---	0	---	61,476	1,708	0	1,708	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	---	0	---	46,052	1,490	0	1.490	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,686	29	0	13,715	---	0	---	61.728	1,398	0	1,398	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13.078	---	0	---	28,279	1,752	0	1,752	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8.435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	---	0	---	16,614	1,719	0	1,719	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	---	0	---	16,753	1,644	0	1,644	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4.866	0	4,866	12,010	9	0	12,019	---	0	---	16.885	2,190	0	2.190	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	216	38	254	15,788	1,549	0	1,549	---	6,091	1,049	7.140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7.615	40	49	89	12,092	1,592	923	2,515	---	7.343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	70	163	233	9,313	1,106	1,444	2,550	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4 326	4,360	10	11,621	15,991	134	1,108	1,242	21,559	209	2,803	3.012	---	11,649	4 323	15,972
July-Dec.	7.123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,582	10,082	48	963	1,011	18,607	160	1,332	1,492	---	11,649	5.698	17,347
1944 Jan.-June	3.750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	105	961	1,066	24,204	80	1,444	1,524	6,151	28,258	11,003	45 412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	86	1,409	1,495	2,807	27,457	11,614	41,878
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	135	2,417	2,552	45.400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,027	5,316	147,972	1,841	0	1,841	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	901	509	1,410	172,054	2,159	8	2,167	23,179	4,992	881	29,052
July-Dec.	5,284	70,961	76,245	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	313	1,724	127,886	2,171	0	2,171	26,076	11,350	516	37,942
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,703	120,805	1,707	61	1,768	200,342	1,819	3	1,822	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	878	488	1,366	186,713	2,036	3	2,039	48,570	18,001	452	67,023
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,877	0	1,877	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,879	0	6,050	58,929	670	0	670	166,557	1,832	0	1,832	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,277	113,431	125,708	30,784	82	4,408	35,274	276	0	276	161,258	1,685	0	1,685	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	327	0	327	69,242	1,848	0	1.848	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	218	0	218	109,960	1,981	0	1,981	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,390	33,348	82,738	15,936	10	362	16,308	262	0	262	99,308	1,742	0	1,742	12,605	3,892	65	16,562
1951 Jan.-June	122,959	85,028	267,987	22,592	---	4,177	26,769	235	0	235	234,991	1,958		1,958	17,971	3,964	793	22,728

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding.

2/ Includes the flour equivalent of exports of U. S. wheat fed in with foreign wheat in milling in bond.

3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter total exports including wheat and other products are given in table , footnote 5.

4/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 5.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, annual 1935-51, 6-month periods, 1944-51 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carry-over 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	483,750	87,479	57	89,893	661,179	---	4,232	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	489,474	95,896	51	104,170	689,591	---	9,339	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	485,433	93,060	39	119,111	697,643	---	103,644	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	495,855	74,225	103	142,425	712,608	---	107,780	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	490,415	72,946	89	99,953	663,403	---	44,893	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	491,845	74,351	101	109,388	675,685	---	33,638	3,834	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,664	1,330,367	473,266	62,490	1,614	114,145	651,515	16,133	27,880	4,064	699,592
1942	630,775	969,381	1,057	1,601,213	499,986	65,487	54,342	300,823	920,638	25,244	30,872	5,562	982,316
1943	618,897	843,813	136,360	1,599,070	481,876	77,351	107,527	507,175	1,173,929	62,759	42,811	3,016	1,282,515
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,347	1,419,013	471,895	80,373	82,295	301,971	936,534	150,146	49,106	4,047	1,139,833
1945	279,180	1,108,224	2,000	1,389,404	473,518	82,011	20,971	297,898	874,398	90,884	320,026	4,008	1,289,316
1946	100,088	1,153,046	57	1,253,191	483,329	86,498	44	174,834	744,705	92,452	328,228	3,993	1,169,378
1947	83,813	1,367,186	130	1,451,129	488,752	90,746	608	182,277	762,383	148,616	340,223	3,916	1,255,138
1948	195,991	1,313,534	1,501	1,511,026	479,192	94,615	79	116,338	690,223	181,519	327,815	3,517	1,203,074
1949	307,952	1,141,188	2,307	1,451,447	485,241	79,614	70	153,205	718,130	123,526	179,202	3,829	1,024,687
1950 7/	426,760	1,026,755	12,269	1,465,784	483,000	85,935	84	125,433	693,452	39,290	334,299	3,700	1,070,741
1951 7/	395,043	998,286											
6-month periods													
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,619	1,414,285	233,894	58,409	53,971	173,373	519,647	41,878	22,918	1,495	585,938
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,728	833,075	238,001	21,964	28,324	128,598	416,887	108,268	26,188	2,552	553,895
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,108,224	1,918	1,389,320	254.917	59,113	19,408	162,245	495,683	61,832	147,972	1,841	707,328
Jan.-June	681,992	---	84	682,076	218,601	22,898	11,563	135,653	378,715	29,052	172,054	2,167	581,988
1946													
July-Dec.	100,088	1,153,046	27	1,253,161	276,548	62,956	---	103,381	442,885	37,942	127,886	2,171	610,884
Jan.-June	642,277	---	30	642,307	206,781	23,542	44	71,453	301,820	54,510	200,342	1,822	558,494
1947													
July-Dec.	83,813	1,367,186	46	1,451,045	265,568	66,952	523	60,615	393,658	67,023	186,713	2,039	649,433
Jan.-June	801,612	---	84	801,696	223,184	23,794	85	121,662	368,725	81,593	153,510	1,877	605,705
1948													
July-Dec.	195,991	1,313,534	33	1,509,558	252,504	67,415	43	45,144	365,106	107,589	166,557	1,832	641,084
Jan.-June	868,474	---	1,468	869,942	226,688	27,200	35	71,194	325,117	73,930	161,258	1,685	561,990
1949													
July-Dec.	307,952	1,141,188	164	1,449,304	250,174	56,247	36	60,266	366,723	102,543	69,242	1,848	540,356
Jan.-June	908,948	---	2,143	911,091	235,067	23,367	34	92,939	351,407	20,983	109,960	1,981	484,331
1950													
July-Dec.	426,760	1,026,755	2,204	1,455,719	248,398	59,500	42	30,180	338,120	16,562	99,308	1,742	455,732
Jan.-June	999,987	---	10,065	1,010,052	234,602	26,435	42	94,253	355,332	22,728	234,991	1,958	615,009
1951													
July-Dec.	395,043	998,286											

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1937-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement , not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; and for 1950 - 51, 365.6.

6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 6 .- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-50

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/				Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	447	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912	15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	5/ 26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213	51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,968	2,025
1947	7	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070	4,571
1949	1,003	1,185	119	2,307	9,380	11,687
1950	617	11.647	5	12.269	7.500	19.769

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports 6/			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,407	54,275
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/ 6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/154,014	10/166,291	320,305	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,997	6,642	400,639
1947	184,324	123.546	307,870	120,363	50,559	170,922	2/478,792	1,028	479,820
1948	232.666	102,385	335.051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,376	39,249	179,625	118,334	501	118,845	2/298,470	9,553	308,023
1950	290,725	43,067	333,792	30,576	669	31,245	365,037	8,379	373,416

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent.
2/ As reported by Department of Commerce.
3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs.
4/ Includes some flour imported in bond for re-export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels and in 1940 was 170,00 bushels.
5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported futy-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
6/ From the National Military Establishments.
7/ Mostly from imported wheat. U. S. wheat fed in 1939-49, averaged 219,000 bushels annually.
8/ 14,072,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.
9/ 142,656,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
10/ 154,407,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 7.- Wheat and flour: Commercial, United States Department of Agriculture and military exports as related to exports reported by Department of Commerce, July-December and January-June periods, 1941-51

Period	Commercial exports	U. S. D. A. exports: U.N.R.R.A.	U. S. D. A. exports: Other 1/	U. S. D. A. exports: Military to Germany financed by U.K.	U. S. D. A. exports: Total	Total exports excluding military financed by U. S.	Military exports financed by U. S.	Total exports including military
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
				WHEAT				
1941-42								
July-December	8,244	---	---	---	---	2/ 8,244	---	8,244
January-June	3,374	---	1,014	---	1,014	3/ 4,388	---	4,388
Total	11,618	---	1,014	---	1,014	12,632	---	12,632
1942-43								
July-December	1,891	---	337	---	337	2/ 2,228	---	2,228
January-June	3,735	---	592	---	592	2/ 4,327	---	4,327
Total	5,626	---	929	---	929	6,555	---	6,555
1943-44								
July-December	7,123	---	391	---	391	2/ 7,514	---	7,514
January-June	3,750	---	678	---	678	2/ 4,428	---	4,428
Total	10,873	---	1,069	---	1,069	11,942	---	11,942
1944-45								
July-December	5,408	---	193	---	193	2/ 5,601	8,958	14,559
January-June	4,106	17	9,286	---	9,303	2/13,409	45,400	58,809
Total	9,514	17	9,479	---	9,496	19,010	54,358	73,368
1945-46								
July-December	14,767	26,317	74,143	---	100,460	2/115,227	23,700	138,927
January-June	20,705	43,570	43,693	2,941	90,204	2/110,909	23,178	134,087
Total	34,472	69,887	117,836	2,941	190,664	226,136	46,878	273,014
1946-47								
July-December	5,284	23,919	50,838	6,804	70,961	2/ 76,245	23,704	99,949
January-June	7,998	17,907	40,506	11,358	69,771	3/ 77,769	21,092	98,861
Total	13,282	31,826	91,344	17,562	140,732	154,014	44,796	198,810
1947-48								
July-December	7,668	---	89,156	23,038	112,194	4/119,862	46,317	166,179
January-June	6,306	---	81,193	---	81,193	87,499	51,009	2/138,508
Total	13,974	---	170,349	23,038	193,387	207,361	97,326	304,687
1948-49								
July-December	15,471	---	91,487	---	91,487	106,958	82,037	2/188,995
January-June	12,278	---	113,431	---	113,431	125,708	60,716	2/186,424
Total	27,749	---	204,917	---	204,917	232,666	142,753	375,419
1949-50								
July-December	7,495	---	41,912	---	41,912	49,407	98,593	5/ 148,000
January-June	53,374	---	37,595	---	37,595	90,969	19,751	110,720
Total	60,869	---	79,507	---	79,507	140,376	118,344	258,720
1950-51								
July-December	49,391	---	33,348	---	33,348	82,739	12,605	95,344
January-June	122,959	---	85,028	---	85,028	207,987	17,971	225,958
Total	172,350	---	118,376	---	118,376	290,726	30,576	321,302
				FLOUR (IN WHEAT EQUIVALENT)				
1941-42								
July-December	6,575	---	706	---	705	2/ 7,280	---	7,280
January-June	3,504	---	4,110	---	4,110	2/ 7,614	---	7,614
Total	10,079	---	4,815	---	4,815	14,894	---	14,894
1942-43								
July-December	5,111	---	1,727	---	1,727	2/ 6,838	---	6,838
January-June	4,366	---	8,744	---	8,744	2/13,110	---	13,110
Total	9,477	---	10,471	---	10,471	19,948	---	19,948
1943-44								
July-December	4,485	---	5,876	---	5,876	2/10,361	---	10,361
January-June	9,244	---	8,728	---	8,728	2/17,972	---	17,972
Total	13,729	---	14,604	---	14,604	28,333	---	28,333
1944-45								
July-December	9,403	---	1,262	---	1,262	2/10,665	15,711	26,376
January-June	11,841	726	5,072	---	5,798	2/17,639	24,522	42,161
Total	21,244	726	6,334	---	7,060	28,304	40,233	68,537
1945-46								
July-December	17,477	4,024	7,490	---	11,514	2/28,991	31,911	60,902
January-June	31,811	10,535	8,535	---	19,070	2/50,881	3,578	54,459
Total	49,288	14,559	16,025	---	30,584	79,872	35,489	115,361
1946-47								
July-December	35,803	10,589	4,161	1,289	16,039	7/51,842	8,209	60,051
January-June	87,935	14,469	1,450	10,595	26,514	8/114,449	20,687	135,136
Total	123,738	25,058	5,611	11,884	42,553	166,291	28,896	195,187
1947-48								
July-December	51,607	---	10,853	9,539	20,392	9/ 71,999	15,422	87,421
January-June	32,724	---	28,363	---	28,363	61,087	25,597	2/ 86,684
Total	84,331	---	39,216	9,539	48,755	133,086	41,019	174,105
1948-49								
July-December	52,712	---	9,950	---	9,950	62,662	18,862	2/ 81,524
January-June	32,196	---	7,527	---	7,527	39,723	5,891	2/ 45,614
Total	84,908	---	17,477	---	17,477	102,385	24,753	127,138
1949-50								
July-December	16,594	---	3,892	---	3,892	20,486	501	2/ 20,987
January-June	14,858	---	3,905	---	3,905	18,763	0	2/ 18,763
Total	31,452	---	7,797	---	7,797	39,249	501	2/ 39,750
1950-51								
July-December	15,804	---	1,037	---	1,037	16,841	126	2/ 16,967
January-June	22,425	---	4,344	---	4,344	26,769	---	2/ 26,769
Total	38,229	---	5,381	---	5,381	43,610	126	2/ 43,736

1/ Includes Lend-Lease exports to cash-paying Governments.
2/ Exports as reported by Department of Commerce.
3/ 66,411,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 bushels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
4/ 96,824,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 bushels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
5/ 153,841,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce minus 5,972,000 bushels of United States wheat stored in Canada.
6/ 6,792,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.
7/ 50,553,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 1,289,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
8/ 103,854,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 10,595,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
9/ 62,460,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 8.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production United States, 1919-51

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat			Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production		Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460	1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
							1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227	1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793	1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	13.1	571,459	1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299							
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563	1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
							1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619	1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607	1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188	1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066							
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057	1945	69,130	16.0	1,108,224	50,415	16.2	817,834
							1946	71,536	16.1	1,153,046	52,195	16.7	870,725
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809	1947	78,169	17.5	1,367,186	58,133	18.4	1,068,048
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315	1948	78,924	16.6	1,313,534	58,871	17.1	1,007,863
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511	1949	84,662	13.5	1,141,188	62,013	14.4	895,101
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283							
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683	1950[1]	71,396	14.4	1,026,755	52,887	14.2	750,666
							1951[2]	78,507	12.7	998,286	56,219	11.6	650,738

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 9.- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by region, selected averages and years

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	North west 2/	Corn Belt and lake States 3/	South 4/	All other States
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
Averages						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
Annual						
1942	53.0	37.5	3.5	7.0	2.6	2.4
1946	71.5	53.1	5.1	8.4	2.1	2.8
1947	78.2	57.8	5.3	9.5	2.5	3.1
1948	78.9	56.9	5.6	10.8	2.4	3.2
1949	84.7	61.9	6.0	11.3	2.3	3.2
1950	71.4	51.8	5.1	9.4	2.0	3.1
1951 5/	78.5	57.4	6.1	10.0	1.9	3.1
	Production					
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Averages						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
Annual						
1942	969	677	97	115	33	47
1946	1,153	757	138	172	30	56
1947	1,367	946	124	195	38	64
1948	1,314	832	145	241	35	61
1949	1,141	681	119	246	30	65
1950	1,027	625	129	183	26	64
1951 5/	998	594	137	173	34	60

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico.
2/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.
3/ Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri.
4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-50

Year	Consumption 1/ year beginning January: Commercially produced 2/: Total	Commercially produced 2/: Per capita	Commercially and non-commercially produced 3/: Total	Commercially and non-commercially produced 3/: Per capita	July: Commercially produced 2/: Total	Commercially produced 2/: Per capita	Commercially and non-commercially produced 3/: Total	Commercially and non-commercially produced 3/: Per capita
	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds
1935	194,007	151.6	200,795	156.9	197,026	153.3	203,970	158.7
1936	202,687	157.2	209,104	162.2	200,322	154.9	206,212	159.5
1937	198,509	153.2	204,292	157.6	198,716	152.6	204,392	157.0
1938	201,716	154.3	207,481	158.7	202,968	154.7	208,822	159.2
1939	201,775	153.2	207,081	157.2	201,686	152.4	206,444	156.0
1940	199,939	150.6	204,539	154.0	202,616	152.5	207,058	155.8
1941	200,677	151.3	204,834	154.5	195,212	146.7	199,084	149.6
1942	202,365	153.0	205,859	155.6	207,436	158.8	210,552	161.2
1943	207,254	159.9	210,033	162.1	200,136	154.7	202,758	156.6
1944	188,655	146.0	191,031	147.9	196,100	151.4	198,410	153.2
1945	205,190	158.1	207,390	159.8	201,540	149.0	203,630	150.5
1946	214,899	154.3	216,770	155.6	205,457	144.8	207,109	146.0
1947	196,751	137.1	198,519	138.3	203,675	140.5	205,559	141.8
1948	198,147	135.5	199,952	136.8	199,730	135.5	201,456	136.7
1949	198,835	133.8	200,456	134.9	202,536	135.1	204,052	136.1
1950	201,830	133.6	203,311	134.6	201,641	133.1	203,087	134.1

1/ Basis Census population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for members of the armed forces not eating out of civilian supplies. Consumption determined by adding flour imports to flour production and by deducting the following flour and products in terms of flour: Exports and shipments, military procurement, breakfast food produced in the flour milling industry. For further details on method of determination of flour consumption see The Wheat Situation, August-Sept. 1951, pages 11-15.

2/ Bureau of Census. Includes estimates for 1940-44 which were developed by Bureau of Census in cooperation with BAE.

3/ Estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour, or exchanged for flour, as reported by BAE.

4/ 100 pounds.

Table 11.- Estimated July 1 wheat stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-51

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	56	389
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	308	135	125	95	663
1950	427	140	100	120	787
1951 3/	395	225	85	95	800

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistical reports of U. S. Foreign Service Offices, or other information. 1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Wheat: Estimated stocks by classes, July 1, 1946-51 1/

Class	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Hard red winter	37	28	110	168	251	215
Soft red winter	11	8	16	18	31	24
Hard red spring	39	31	48	79	88	103
Durum	5	9	10	18	25	23
White	8	8	12	25	32	30
Total	100	84	196	308	427	395

1/ 1941-45 shown in The Wheat Situation, issue of January-February 1950, page 20.

Table 13. - Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-51

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
	Carry-over 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic					Exports 4/	Total
					Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total		
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.9	8.7	12.8	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	3.9	47.8	7.0	13.8	10.0	11.6	42.4	0.2	42.6
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	18.0	9.1	6.0	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	0.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	0.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	0.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.4	8.3	6.8	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	0.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.7	5.8	4.5	52.7	0.4	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	18.8	5.4	10.3	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	24.0	2.0	38.2	6.7	9.1	4.5	8.3	28.6	7.2	35.8
1946	2.4	18.9	1.6	22.9	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.2	20.0	0.6	20.6
1947	2.3	26.0	5/	28.3	4.6	6.1	5.0	6.6	22.3	2.7	25.0
1948	3.3	26.4	6.8	36.5	4.7	7.0	4.4	6.7	22.8	5.4	28.2
1949	8.3	18.7	8.9	35.9	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.9	20.6	5.8	26.4
1950 6/	9.5	23.0	3.1	35.6	5.2	6.5	5.1	7.7	24.5	5.9	30.4
1951 6/	5.2	25.1									

1/ 1934-42, farm and terminal stocks only. Beginning in 1943, the figures also include interior mill and elevator stocks.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual item.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1943-51

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic					Exports 4/	Total
					Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1943											
July-Dec.	47,114	28,680	765	76,559	4,549	20,937	5,293	3,429	34,208	243	34,451
1944											
Jan.-June	42,108	---	7,549	49,657	4,185	12,770	460	1,081	18,496	176	18,672
July-Dec.	30,985	22,525	3,299	56,809	3,685	13,394	4,994	8,753	30,826	393	31,219
1945											
Jan.-June	25,590	---	850	26,440	4,092	5,386	435	1,610	11,523	2,751	14,274
July-Dec.	12,166	23,952	1,869	37,987	3,413	6,863	4,098	6,513	20,887	3,785	24,672
1946											
Jan.-June	13,315	---	127	13,442	3,242	2,340	356	1,803	7,741	3,324	11,065
July-Dec.	2,377	18,879	865	22,121	2,476	5,023	4,506	1,407	13,412	205	13,617
1947											
Jan.-June	8,504	---	776	9,280	2,021	1,326	391	2,828	6,566	368	6,934
July-Dec.	2,346	25,975	41	28,362	2,360	3,476	4,670	1,981	12,487	1,441	13,928
1948											
Jan.-June	14,434	---	0	14,434	2,196	2,659	406	4,608	9,869	1,212	11,081
July-Dec.	3,353	26,449	2,040	31,842	2,414	4,098	4,080	3,701	14,293	259	14,552
1949											
Jan.-June	17,290	---	4,754	22,044	2,322	2,876	355	3,014	8,567	5,172	13,739
July-Dec.	8,305	18,739	7,436	34,480	2,438	4,726	4,581	2,003	13,748	3,289	17,037
1950 5/											
Jan.-June	17,443	---	1,471	18,914	2,276	1,321	399	2,859	6,855	2,521	9,376
July-Dec.	9,538	22,977	2,319	34,834	2,600	3,771	4,662	4,012	15,045	836	15,881
1951											
Jan.-June	18,953	---	726	19,679	2,578	2,778	405	3,644	9,405	5,092	14,497
July-Dec.	5,182	25,138		30,320 6/							

1/ Includes stocks in interior mill and elevators, in addition to stocks on farms and in terminals.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1943-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual item.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Without imports.

Table 15.- Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, 1942-51

Year beginning July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price received by farmers on 15th of month 1/												
1942	.51	.49	.55	.53	.50	.56	.61	.64	.69	.70	.72	.80	.58
1943	.91	.89	.95	1.01	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.05	.97
1944	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.21	1.09
1945	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.64	1.75	1.95	1.92	1.45	1.36
1946	1.76	1.62	1.91	1.99	2.07	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.81	2.47	2.45	2.40	1.93
1947	2.36	2.11	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	1.94	2.14	2.17	2.12	1.91	2.27
1948	1.72	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.44
1949	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.21	2/1.21
1950	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.37	1.48	1.58	1.57	1.61	1.61	1.60	2/1.31
1951	1.55												
	Parity price 3/												
1942	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.15	
1943	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	
1944	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	
1945	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.33	
1946	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	
1947	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	
1948	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	
1949	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	4/1.65	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.70	
1950	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	
1951	1.77												
	Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 5/												
1942	.61	.59	.65	.59	.59	.70	.75	.79	.83	.81	.87	.94	.73
1943	1.01	.95	1.01	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.08
1944	1.13	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.27	1.34	1.39	1.55	1.22
1945	1.53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2.13	2.36	2.70	2.84	---	1.72
1946	2.09	1.95	2.24	2.39	2.68	2.79	2.86	3.11	2.54	3.11	3.19	3.03	2.55
1947	2.54	2.47	2.82	2.85	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.41	2.56	2.53	2.41	2.25	2.65
1948	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.64	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	2.57
1949	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.42	1.41
1950	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.62
1951	1.79												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rates.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914=72 cents per bushel) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes, as revised January and October 1950 for the period 1926 through 1949.

4/ Transitional parity for 1950, 95 percent of parity price computed on the formula in use through December 1949.

5/ Monthly average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

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Table 16.- Rye: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1930-51

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	3,646	12.4	45,383
1931	3,159	10.4	32,777
1932	3,350	11.7	39,099
1933	2,405	8.6	20,573
1934	1,921	8.5	16,285
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239
1937	3,825	12.8	48,862
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680
1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1945	1,856	12.9	23,952
1946	1,607	11.7	18,879
1947	2,010	21.9	25,975
1948	2,096	12.6	26,449
1949	1,560	12.0	18,739
1950 1/	1,822	12.6	22,977
1951 1/	1,828	13.8	25,138

1/ Preliminary.